

Best Advertising Medium
If you Don't Read the Bulletin
you Don't Get ALL the News.
It Reaches ALL the People.

EVENING BULLETIN

The Oldest & Best
Evening Paper Published
on the Hawaiian Islands.
Subscription 75c. a month.

VOL. III. No. 524.

HONOLULU, H. I., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

Published every day except Sunday at
210 King Street, Honolulu, H. I.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per Month, anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands.....\$.75
Per Year.....8.00
Per Year, postpaid to America, Canada, or Mexico.....10.00
Per Year, postpaid, other Foreign Countries.....13.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.
Telephone 256. P. O. Box 89.
B. L. FINNEY, Manager.

Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this

"Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

Just Received



OYSTERS!

On Ice.

PER S. S. "AUSTRALIA."

—AT THE—

Beaver Saloon,

H. J. Nolte, Proprietor.
523-31

Hospital Flower Society

CALICO BALL

Independence Park,
FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1897,
At 8 o'clock p. m.

Proceeds to be used in Aid of a Free Bed at the Hospital.

Tickets, - \$2.50.

Admitting Gentlemen and Ladies and including Supper.

Tickets on sale at the Leading Druggists. 513-54

Kawaihau Quintette Club

(Hawaiian Singers)

All orders for Dance Music, Picnics, Luau's, Receptions, etc., will be filled at short notice.
Leave orders at Wall, Nichols Co. or with P. Silva at W. C. Achi's office, King St Telephone No. 884. 517-6m

Notice.

On and after January 30, 1897, my Office will be in the Allen Cottage, Richards street (mauka) next to corner of King. Telephone 348.
J. T. WAYSON, M. D.

Evening Bulletin 75c per month.

SOME ROUSING SPEECHES

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ANNEXATION CLUB LAST NIGHT.

United States Would Have a Good Bargain—Hawaii Needs Protection—The Asiatics.

There was not a very large crowd at the drill shed at the opening hour of the monthly meeting of the Annexation Club last night. It was decided to go ahead punctually, however, as many were probably on their way from the post office and other resorts for getting and discussing the latest news by the steamer just arrived from San Francisco. People kept coming until, when the little routine business was dispatched, the attendance was large enough to give the speakers good heart. That they were well inspired was proved at the close, when there was general praise of all the efforts buzzing through the retiring crowd. Among those present were the following:

P. C. Jones, the Messrs Austin of Boston, E. A. Jones, L. C. Ables, A. G. M. Robertson, H. M. Whitney, Dr. N. B. Emerson, S. McKeague, John Farnsworth, Thos. Rewcastle, Jas. J. Kelly, Geo. Evans, Judge Perry, J. A. Lyle, Jonathan Shaw, Ed. Towse, W. C. King, Henry Davis, Attorney General W. O. Smith, Dr. J. K. Smith, George Green, J. J. Carden, L. A. Dickey, C. W. Dickey, Sir Robert Herron, G. A. Davis, W. R. Castle, Cecil Brown, Charles Creighton, Paul Smith, G. W. R. King, J. T. De Bolt, Geo. W. Smith, B. H. Wright, H. E. Waitt, T. R. Mossman, W. Berlowitz, McPherson, Dr. McGrew, G. P. Castle, O. H. Harlan, Dr. A. J. Derby, J. N. K. Keola, H. Howard, W. F. Wagener, Dr. J. T. Wayson, J. J. Sullivan, C. A. Brown, C. Crozier and many others including a sprinkling of native Hawaiians.

Benj. F. Dillingham presided and A. G. M. Robertson, acting as secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting. The chairman expressed regret at the absence of the president of the club, Lorrin A. Thurston, also the fact that all the seats were not filled, owing, no doubt, to the steamer Australia's arrival. He then introduced the first speaker.

SPEECH BY SENATOR BROWN.

SENATOR CECIL BROWN said: If anybody six years ago had told me that I would address a meeting tonight favoring the cause of annexation to the United States I don't know what I would have told him. But each day brings changes which we know not of, time brings changes to our thoughts from many causes. Tonight I stand before you favoring the cause of annexation in three words—"We are annexed"—nothing more. Why? The last three years have shown us that we want a government that will be stable, that will protect the interests of the people of this country and their welfare. We stand here today favoring one purpose, that of becoming part and parcel of that great country, the United States of America. We do not know whether it will be granted to us, but we all hope it will be. We want a government that is stable, that will protect us, that will insure us prosperity, peace and good fortune. The only way I think it can be obtained is in becoming part and parcel of the United States. The question now that we have to deal with, which we have to present to what we hope will be our mother government, is the explanation of why we want to belong to the United States. For what reason? Not that we are a band of adventurers, who desire to benefit our own pockets. No! It is the hope that in this country, the land of birth or of adoption of each one of us, peace and prosperity shall be assured. I submit to all—Hawaiian and foreign—that this object will be brought about by coming under that flag which we now seek. We have amongst

us people that do not wish Hawaii to become part and parcel of that country. I submit to you that the reason of that is not in the welfare of the country but in the welfare of their own pockets. When a person starts out in such a matter a thing like that should be left aside, he should look to the welfare of the country. If the parties who are now opposing annexation of the country to the United States are successful in the issue, and we should be relegated to a back seat to go on and paddle our own canoe without the reciprocity treaty under which this country has prospered, where would we be? Would not the friends of reciprocity now in the United States say to those who are objecting—not for love of country but for reasons that we shall leave to them—would those friends in that country not say to them, "You must take the consequences?" Then those who are not helping us here tonight would cry out "you help us in our peril!" Why? Because their pockets would be affected. We have another question before us which has been lately dwelt upon, and that is the steady colonization of this country from another part of the world. I say there are signs before us now which show that we need an arm to protect us, an arm to help us, in a day when questions arise which may be vital to our existence. We see today people coming here from other climes in preponderance over our blood. They have seen these fair isles of the Pacific, they have seen that we are in mid-ocean, that we need the protection of some power, and without that power our identity might be lost and swallowed up. People who have lived in this country, who have thought of its affairs, for the last 25 years, could see that the day was coming when Hawaii would need a protecting power, a strong support from without, so that we might live not as they live here [pointing to the west], but as we live here and there [pointing to the east or America]. We all know what brought about the movement of four years ago. What was it? It was nothing more than the Anglo-Saxons rising and saying we shall be governed but we will not be dictated to. We shall live as we have lived, we shall do as we have been doing, but we will go no further. We are being governed now, we are being directed, but we still have that one thought—to become part of that country to which the world looks up, that country that has made progress unparalleled in the history of all the world, and we are knocking at its doors. We are asking for admission on any terms—at least we ought to be. Take us in by all means, because we want security for our families, for our enterprises—we want peace. If we are admitted we will have peace. And I say that this purpose has been the one object, the one principle, which has been in the movement since 1892. And any assertion that has been made that this movement was begun by a band of adventurers, by a band of carpet-baggers, is without foundation and should not be listened to. It is true we are not here as representatives of the United States. We are here as representatives of this country seeking admission into that country and hoping it may be granted to us. Gentlemen, annexation to the United States is the only hope of this country. The arm of the United States is the only arm that will protect us, that will give us prosperity, and that aim should be our aim until it is accomplished. Can we say that anything we have done is a reason why it should not be granted? I say, No! We have answered question with question, argument with argument, fact with fact, and I say that today before the majority of the people of the United States this country is adopted as part and parcel of that country with which we have for the past four years been identified. We have other speakers and I trust that every-

thing they shall say will go to show that everything we have done is for the benefit of these bright, sunny isles in which we live. [Applause.]

Mr. DILLINGHAM said he had lived in this country for 25 years, and all stories that the missionaries have captured these islands were absolutely false. Some people were present who made themselves notorious advocating annexation. One was the "father of annexation," Dr. McGrew. About two months ago the doctor told him that W. R. Castle, a missionary son, once wanted to have him fired out of the country because he advocated annexation. He would introduce Mr. Castle.

SPEECH OF MR. CASTLE.

MR. W. R. CASTLE spoke to the following effect: My memory turns back irresistibly to an occasion not three years ago, to another meeting in this hall. I think there was only a gravel floor then and no seats for the audience. There was a rough stage on that side, and the room was crowded with anxious faces. News had just been received that Secretary Gresham had given an opinion, on reading Mr. Blount's report, that the monarchy should be restored in Hawaii. We were here that night to protest against our great wrong. We knew it was a wrong and that if President Cleveland knew the facts of the case he would take a very different view of it. We are met tonight for a very different purpose, to consider the best means for gaining that which we want—annexation. All I will say about the missionary, in reference to Dr. McGrew and myself, is to quote the remark of the darkey about the white man: "I suppose he is good enough if he behaves himself." I believe it is not much use to waste our time in work in Hawaii. Nearly all the foreigners in this country, and a great many natives, believe that annexation is best for the country. Work to be done is in the United States. When I read that article in Harper's Weekly I said that is the work of our sworn enemy, the Sugar Trust. Harper's Weekly has seldom given more than half a column to Hawaiian affairs, but this time it gave two columns to the Hawaiian question. Four years ago, when the annexation commissioners went to Washington, it was decided that the newspapers must be taken into our confidence. Full reports were given to the San Francisco reporters when the Clandine arrived there and were telegraphed all over the country. At 12 o'clock the same day the newsboys of New York were crying: "Revolution in Honolulu! The Queen Deposed!" You all know the results on the public sentiment of the United States. Harper's Weekly has made a dastardly attempt to injure our cause by representing that on the accession of President McKinley it will be endeavored to rush the annexation of Hawaii. It is the duty of every man here to do all he can for annexation. You have all heard the story of an invalid lady in behalf of whom a friend wrote a letter to a mutual friend for postage stamps, asking her to make a similar request in turn of her acquaintances, each to write to another, etc., with the result that before long there were not cars enough to carry the sufferer's mail. If each of you send by the outgoing mail a letter to a friend in the United States asking him or her to work for annexation it will have a great effect. What you hear about the trusts controlling members of Congress is largely mere talk. Behind each member are his constituents and if they ask him to come out for Hawaii he will do it. Why should the United States want Hawaii? There are reasons why we should ask for union. Mr. Robertson at last meeting told you some things about Hawaiian independence, true but in a sarcastic vein, that made you laugh. You know that the military and naval men of the United States are nearly all in

The Evening Bulletin,

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1897.

SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a former issue the proposition was ventured that the ratio of increase of sugar consumption in the United States was greater than that of the increase of population. Figures were not at hand when that was put forth, but some have since been collected. According to Willett & Gray—"During the past fifteen years the consumption of sugar in the United States has grown from 993,532 tons in 1881 to 2,000,000 tons in 1896, at an average rate of increase per annum of about six per cent. There are very good reasons for estimating that in the next fifteen years the consumption will again double itself and become at least 4,000,000 tons." The increase of the population of the United States in the past twenty years has not averaged more than one-half of the before-stated increase of sugar consumption in that country. Discussing the sources of supply for national sugar consumption, the same authority calculates that the production of Cuba—stimulated by that island's independence in prospect—will reach 2,000,000 tons, the natural market for which will be the United States. Coming back to their own country, Willett & Gray say: "With the largest possibilities of increased production of foreign sugars come also the brightest prospects for our home cane and beetroot industries, and these should grow from the present 300,000 tons to at least 1,000,000 tons in the next fifteen years, and will only then partially fill the gap in the increased requirements for consumption."

Now the entire world's production of sugar for 1896-97 has been estimated at less than 8,000,000 tons, which was a decrease of about 100,000 tons from the product of two years previous. Yet with the most eminent sugar statisticians in the United States despairing of the home supply reaching more than one-half of the home consumption in the coming fifteen years, we have an outcry against the competition of Hawaiian sugar now amounting to but one-tenth of the present annual consumption. The Hawaiian product cannot affect the price the American sugar producer will receive one iota for the next fifteen years at least. Therefore the argument of competition against our sugar in the United States must be dismissed as a paltry one, and the motive for the outcry sought in another direction. We have not far to seek for what seems to be the prime motive—at all events a more rational one than that of feared competition—which lies in the revenue necessities of the United States treasury. In the very proceedings of the Ways and Means Committee, which the San Francisco Chronicle—our old friend the enemy—quotes with exceeding gusto, the two arguments are commingled with entertaining incongruity. Mr. Oxnard, president of the Beet Sugar Society, raised a dismal complaint of the amount of duties remitted by the United States to the Hawaiian Islands during the

twenty years of the reciprocity treaty. It was \$61,000,000, but the plaintiff, with great consideration, deducted probable returns to the United States in the way of trade. By this operation he reduced the charge against the partial free trade with Hawaii to \$48,000,000. Similar representations were made on behalf of the sugar beet farmers of the United States by their special advocates, but importing the idea that some way or other the small quota of these islands to the demand of the American market would injure the price of the domestic beet sugar product.

It is not necessary to waste space on the competition argument of our sweet friends over there. That is sufficiently proved to be absurd by a bare presentation of the figures. But what either that or the revenue argument has to do with the question of the union of Hawaii to the great Republic is something "no fellow can understand." How ridiculous would appear today, similar arguments that may have been urged against the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California when those rich countries were "taken in," as the farmers say! Is it anything to object to—apart altogether from obsolete traditions against going off the mainland for new territory—that a colony founded by American enterprise, which can contribute quite a little mite toward the confessedly desired object of supplying all American wants possible with American products, should be admitted into the great family of the American Commonwealth? When Hawaii was made American territory, there would be an end of the element of competition. There would be no more either any ground of complaint about loss of revenue on account of Hawaii. Besides retaining the finest section of commerce now under the American flag, the United States would be able to levy tribute, at this central station, upon the commerce of all nations for the benefit of her national revenues. Hawaii, self-supporting in her independence though sustaining admirably from the national treasury all those institutions of civilization which elsewhere are mere municipal burdens—would be extremely unlikely to make a net bill of expense to the United States. What that great nation would have to give in return for the rich possession of these islands is simply what she has obligated herself before the world to do in certain contingencies. Her proclaimed policy of controlling the destinies of these islands, and guarding them against any the least other foreign interference, calls for just as much and no more defensive precautions here on the ground than would be demanded by actual possessive occupation and government. If costly fortifications of our rugged coasts and chief port approaches be deemed an essential incident of annexation, her own military and naval experts can easily teach the United States—as some of them have long since attempted to do—that such works right here are just as desirable today for the protection of American commerce in the Pacific, as well as for the defense of even the Pacific Coast, in the event of a conflict between that nation and any great maritime Power.

Continued on 4th Page.